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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Statistical and Historical Research
Washington

WOOL-92

December 31, 1935

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WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS
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Summary

The upward trend in wool prices in both domestic and foreign markets continued through November but some irregularity in prices in foreign markets was reported in December. Activity in the wool manufacturing industry continued at a high level in the United States and Europe. Domestic prices of wool advanced steadily from April through November 1935 and domestic mill consumption has increased almost steadily since September 1934. Prices of most grades of wool in the United States in the last 3 months have been at or near an importing basis.

In view of the probable increase in supplies of finished wool materials on hand and the higher prices for wool it seems unlikely that mill consumption in 1936 will be maintained at the high level of the present year. But, because of the large mill consumption of wool in 1935 stocks of wool in this country at the beginning of 1936 will be very small and larger imports in the first half of the year probably will be necessary. With increased imports of wool necessary the decrease in world supplies of wool and the improvement in foreign demand conditions may tend to offset the effect of the decrease in consumption upon domestic wool prices in the next several months.

Prices at the last series of the London wool sales in 1935 which closed December 6 were from 5 to 10 percent higher than at the close of the preceding sales in early October. However, prices were somewhat irregular in foreign markets after early December. Domestic wool prices were steady from mid-November to mid-December.

Consumption of apparel class wool in the United States mills increased materially in October when it was the largest reported for any month since May 1923. For the first 10 months of 1935 domestic mill consumption of apparel wool totaled 248,600,000 pounds, scoured basis, compared with 127,700,000 pounds in the same months of 1934. Reports indicate that domestic mill consumption continued fairly large in November although not so large as in October. Activity in the wool manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom has shown a steady improvement throughout 1935. The percentage of unemployed workers in the British wool textile industry was lower in October and November than for any month since the first half of 1928. Some improvement in the wool industry in 1935 has also occurred in most of the Continental European countries except Italy.

Imports of combing and clothing wool into the United States in October were larger than for any month since March 1934. For the period January to October 1935 imports of combing and clothing wool totaled 19,271,000 pounds and imports of carpet wool were 145,319,000 pounds while in the same period last year 19,160,000 pounds of combing and clothing wool and 78,796,000 pounds of carpet wool were imported. Reports from abroad indicate fairly large purchases of wool for American handlers in the last 2 months.

The improvement in demand for wool, generally, in the early part of this season compared with a year ago, and the fact that the import policies of Germany and Italy were known in advance, have resulted in better clearances from Southern Hemisphere countries during the first 5 months of the 1935-36 season than was the case a year ago when the export movement was late in getting partly under way/on account of uncertainty concerning the German barter arrangements.

Apparent supplies of wool for disposal during the remainder of the season in four of the principal Southern Hemisphere countries, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Uruguay, were estimated to be about 13 percent less

on December 1, this year than at the same date of 1934 and 3 percent below the average quantity for disposal on the same date of the years 1929-1933.

Despite estimated smaller supplies for the season exports from these countries up to December 1 have been considerably in excess of those for the same period a year earlier. The quantity shipped so far from these four countries is 390,000,000 pounds, an increase of 22 percent above the same period of 1934, but 6 percent below the average for the same period of the years 1929-1933.

Production in 24 Northern and Southern Hemisphere countries in 1935 is now estimated at 2,751,000,000 pounds, a reduction of 3 percent below 1934. World production, exclusive of Russia and China, is now provisionally placed at 3,215,000,000 pounds in 1935, or about 100,000,000 pounds less than in 1934.

The Market Situation

United States.- The volume of business transacted in the Boston wool market during the month ended December 14 was typical of the season, according to the report of R. L. Burrus of the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Sales during this period were smaller than in the month ended November 16 and were mostly in the nature of clean-up sales. Buying policies were shaped largely with the view of avoiding unnecessary increases in the year-end inventories which were reported as generally low.

Prices did not show any important changes during the period from mid-November to mid-December but in the few cases where changes occurred they were upward. This is contrary to the usual trend in this period of the year and the usual shading of prices by dealers at the end of the year for the purpose of reducing inventories was unnecessary since such stocks were already low. Quotations for fine (64s, 70s, and 80s) strictly combing and territory wool at Boston averaged 84 cents per pound, scoured basis, for the week ended December 21 compared with 76 cents a pound a year earlier. Territory 56s at Boston averaged 74.5 cents per pound, scoured basis, for the week ended December 21 compared with 66.5 cents in the corresponding week last year. The United States average farm price of wool on November 15 was 22.6 cents per pound compared with 21.3 cents on October 15 and 19.2 cents on the corresponding date in 1934. Since April of this year the farm price of wool has risen about 6 cents per pound.

Most of the Ohio and similar fleece wools were quoted recently practically at the ranges of a month ago. The medium grades were pushed up a little as strictly combing 56s, 3/8 blood, and 48s, 50s, 1/4 blood, moved at fully 39 cents in the grease on a number of transactions. A few lots were moved recently at 38-38-1/2 cents, while some were held at 40 cents in the grease. Fine Ohio Delaine and other strictly combing 64s, and finer fleeces moved occasionally at mostly 32-33 cents in the grease. Other grades were quiet.

Twelve months Texas wools had a fair portion of the demand and prices were firm. Good lots brought 80-82 cents, scoured basis, and ordinary clips moved in the range mostly 77-79 cents. Fall Texas wools showed some irregularity in prices. Early in the season, prices of fall wools reached 70-73 cents, scoured basis, in Boston and some houses were quoting 73-75 cents. At the higher prices, trading slackened and after a period of quietness some lots became available at 67- 69 cts. The range of selling prices for these wools recently was mostly 67-71 cents, scoured basis.

The demand for many types of woolen wools has slackened to a considerable extent in the past 4 weeks. Scoured pulled and shorn wools were quite active and prices were inclined to advance a month ago, but in the past 10 days business was quiet, quotations remaining firm.

Wool noils continued to have a fairly good demand which held up better than the demand for scoured wools. Prices of noils were firm to higher than in the previous month. The bulk of the sale of fine noils were at 65-68 cents, but some houses advanced quotations to 70 cents on choice lots. Noils of about 3/8 grade advanced about 2 cents, recent prices ranging mostly 57-62 cents.

Spot trading in foreign wools in Boston was of very limited proportion, except on the coarse crossbreds. Manufacturers continued to place orders to be filled in the leading foreign markets on medium crossbred and Merino type wools. Dealers placed orders rather sparingly, their purchases consisting largely of crossbred types corresponding with the domestic medium wools of 48s, 50s, 1/4 blood, to 56s, 3/8 blood grades. Such purchases have included sizable amounts of English and New Zealand pulled wools and South American shorn wools.

New business in wool tops has been quite restricted. Orders were mostly of moderate volume and prices have shown little change. Many of the extreme advances in asking prices to levels above selling prices a month ago were never realized. Average oil combed 64s realized as high as $1.04 on sizable orders, but most houses continued to sell at $1.02 - $1.03 and recently some were willing to shade these prices on small lots. Prices were mostly unchanged on 60s at $1.01 - $1.02, the asking prices above this range not being fully established. Sales of 58s in the past month were mostly at 93-98 cents. Limited quantities only were sold on medium grades at 90-93 cents for 56s, and at 85-89 cents for 50s. Deliveries have shown a seasonal tendency to slacken, but in spite of this trend the volume continued fairly large throughout the first half of December.

Prices at the last series of the London wool sales in 1935 which closed December 6 were from 5 to 10 percent higher than at the close of the preceding series in early October. Some irregularity in prices, however, was reported at Southern Hemisphere wool sales in December which opened after the closing of the London sales.

Continental Europe

France.- During the period of rising prices which extended well into the second half of November, French trading in tops, noils and washed wool was of an active character, and the mills likewise enjoyed fairly favorable sales of yarns and fabrics. Later, activity in the markets slackened, and worsted spinning mills reported a substantial decline in new orders received. Occupation of the French wool textile mills, however, remains about unchanged at previous rather reduced levels, and the worsted spinning section has also maintained operations about as hitherto, although forced to work on old unfilled orders.

Top stocks with French commission combers at Roubaix-Tourcoing have declined seasonably during November and imports of raw wool continue, according to latest figures, much above last year.

Belgium.- The favorable trade and mill situation in Belgium's textile branch continued through November, with reflection in rather active trading in tops and noils. Toward the end of the month, however, when prices developed a weakening tendency, the uncertainties in the international political situation and the discontinuance of export business to Italy brought about a less optimistic tone. Occupation in the industry, however, has remained favorable, and both worsted and woolen spinning mills, as well as weavers, report a fairly satisfactory volume of new orders up to the end of the month.

Italy.- Information on the situation in the Italian wool textile industry has become very scant, following the prohibition on publication of statistics both on mill occupation and foreign trade as well as stocks. Demand for the raw material still available appears strong, however, and stocks of tops seem to have undergone further reduction, despite the rationing of materials which is in effect. Prices continue rising and the activity of woolen spinning mills is still indicated to be fairly high, notably as a result of work for military purposes.

Germany.- Trading in tops, noils and washed wool was indicated as fairly active again in German centres throughout the month of November, after slackening at the end of October. Top stocks have further decreased to new low levels - but a seasonal decline is usual at this time of the year.

The German Institute for Business Research, in one of its recent weekly reports, states that business in the wool textile industry - since its low point in June this year - has increased again, but is still materially below the beginning of this year. Raw material supplies - largely those for woolen spinning mills - have somewhat improved, whereas the supplies of fine material are still described as low. New sales by mills, the Institute states, are still low, particularly the sale of mixed wool and artificial fibre fabrics. Exports of wool cloth have increased considerably since the middle of the year and were also considerably larger than at this time last year. It should be noted, however, that the present export level is only about one-third of the quantity exported in normal years. (Table on Index of Business in the Wool Industry, see below.)

On December 6, 1935 a new regulation of the activity of the German textile industry has been issued in the form of a "Spinning Material Law", which is to replace the previous Fibre Decree of July 19, 1934, beginning with January 1, 1936. The main change as compared with the Fibre Decree is the regulation of activity through the contingenting of mill consumption of raw materials rather than through the regulation of working hours. While it is not expected that this change will involve an immediate and material alteration in textile mill activity, it is not unlikely that the new provisions will lead to some reduction in the consumption of imported raw materials and may expand the consumption of domestically produced or otherwise more desirable or readily available spinning stuffs. These new regulations also provide the means for bringing about rapidly any desired restrictions or adjustments in mill consumption in the future.

Germany: Index of business in the wool industry, 1934 and 1935

(1929 = 100)

Monthly average	Spinning mills		Weaving mills		Knitting mills	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
First quarter	110.6	100.6	106.9	95.4	73.8	69.6
Second Quarter	108.0	94.6	91.8	76.0	78.0	74.7
July	107.6	93.3	98.4	69.2	82.7	68.6
Aug.	93.5	91.5	105.6	84.4	87.3	77.5
Sept.	93.7	1/ 90.0	112.8	1/ 97.3	93.8	1/ 83.0

Compiled from - Institute for Business Research.
1/ Preliminary.

Supply Situation

The improvement in demand for wool, generally, in the early part of this season compared with last and the fact that the import policies of Germany were known in advance as a result of renewals of German barter agreements with the Union of South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay, has resulted in better clearances from Southern Hemisphere countries during the first 5 months of the 1935-36 season than was the case a year ago when the season was late in getting under way.

Apparent supplies of wool for disposal during the remainder of the season in four of the principal Southern Hemisphere countries, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, and Uruguay, were estimated to be about 13 percent less on December 1, this year than at the same date of 1934 and 3 percent below the average quantity for disposal on the same date of the years 1929-1933.

Despite estimated smaller total supplies available for disposal during the season, exports from these countries up to December 1, have been considerably in excess of those for the same period a year earlier. The quantity shipped so far from these four countries is 390,000,000 pounds, an increase of 22 percent above the same period of 1934 but 6 percent below the average for the same period of the years 1929-1933.

Revisions in wool production estimates for a few countries and new figures for some others have not changed the world supply situation materially since the publication of the table showing world production in October World Wool Prospects. Production in 24 Northern and Southern Hemisphere countries in 1935 is now estimated at 2,751,000,000 pounds, a reduction of 3 percent below 1934. World production, exclusive of Russia and China, is now provisionally placed at 3,215,000,000 pounds in 1935, or about 100,000,000 pounds less than in 1934. Revised official estimates for production in Brazil are principally responsible for the changes for the years 1931-1934. (See World table) Production in the five most important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere is now estimated at 1,899,000,000 pounds or 4 percent below 1934. There has been a decline each year since 1932, according to latest estimates. New estimates for two European countries, Norway, and Poland, brings production in 14 European countries to about the same quantity as in 1934, or 347,000,000 pounds.

United States.- Sheep are going into the winter in better than average condition in the Western Range States with a good supply of winter feed available, according to information contained in the Western Livestock and Range Report of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Much needed moisture has been received in eastern New Mexico, northern Texas, western Oklahoma, and southwestern Kansas. The only localities reporting dry and short pastures in early December were
western and central Montana, western Kansas, southeastern Colorado and parts of western Oklahoma, northern Texas, and eastern New Mexico. The condition of ranges on December 1, was 81 percent of normal compared with only 58 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 80 percent.

Sheep conditions since July 1 this year have averaged 90 percent of normal and were approximately the same as in the same period of the years 1932 and 1930. The condition on December 1 this year was 90 percent of normal compared with 88 percent on the same date of 1932 and 90 percent on the same date of 1930. Sheep conditions have remained consistently around 90 percent of normal during the past 6 months.

A heavy movement of old ewes from western ranges is reported, some of these were slaughtered but a considerable number were taken by the native sheep states for breeding purposes.

While the total number of lambs fed for market this winter is still expected to be smaller than a year ago, the number of lambs fed in the Western States will probably be at least 10 percent larger this season than last. In most of these States, including Texas, lamb feeding this year will be larger except in Washington and Oregon. Little change is expected in Idaho.

The number fed in Texas will be larger this year than last, but smaller than in other recent years. Lamb shipments into the Corn Belt for feeding, on the other hand, for the 5 months, July to November, were about 17 percent smaller this year than last. All of the decrease was in shipments to the Western Corn Belt.

Federally inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs during the first 11 months of 1935 amounted to 16,276,000 head, an increase of 10 percent above the same period of 1934 and 2 percent above the first 11 months of 1933.

Australia.- Any danger of a shortage of feed, especially in the southern half of Australia, during the summer months, an important wool growing period, appears to have been averted by the abundant rainfall of late spring (October-November). In the northern or tropical part, pastures are now generally in fair to good condition, but need the normal summer rains to keep them in good condition.

Disposals of wool at Australian selling centers during the first 5 months of the current season up to November 30, have greatly exceeded those for the same period last season, notwithstanding the fact that total supplies for the season are estimated to be smaller than a year ago. The quantity of new clip wool sold and shipped during the 5 months ended November 30, reached 335,000,000 pounds, exclusive of the quantity destroyed by fire, and exceeded those of last season by 30 percent and those of the preceding 5-year average for the same period by 8 percent.

Receipts of new clip wool at selling centers for the first 5 months of this season were only about 1 percent smaller than for the same period a year ago. The quantity received reached 671,000,000 pounds this season so far, compared with 676,000,000 pounds a year ago for the same period, and an average of 657,000,000 pounds for the same 5-month period of the preceding 5 seasons.

Stocks of new clip wool on hand at selling centers on November 30, 1935, amounted to 329,000,000 pounds. Last year on the same date, stocks of new clip wool were unusually large, amounting to 418,000,000 pounds compared with the preceding 5-year average on that date of 348,000,000 pounds. Including the quantity of 1934-35 wool remaining on hand, total stocks at selling centers on December 1 amounted to 346,000,000 pounds or 20 percent less than a year ago.

The average price of grease wool sold in November 1935, was 23 cents a pound, whereas last November the price was only 16 cents. The November price for the 5 preceding years was 17 cents.

The quantity of wool exported during the first 5 months of the new season ended November 30, amounted to 323,000,000 pounds, an increase of 24 percent above exports for the same period a year ago, but 5 percent below the preceding 5-year average.

Exports of wool by countries of destination for the 4-month period, July 1 to October 31, 1935, amounted to 196,000,000 pounds, an increase of 19 percent above a year earlier, when exports were unusually small for that period. With the exception of Italy, all countries have taken increased quantities from Australia so far in the current season as compared with last season. France's purchases from Australia, however, during this 5 months of the past 3 seasons have been only about half as large as in 1932. Purchases by Germany and Italy have also been greatly reduced in the last 2 seasons compared with 1933, mostly as a result of import restrictions. Barter arrangements have been between Germany and some of the South American countries and a few others but so far none has been made with Australia. (See table of exports by countries)

The 1935 winter (June-August) lamb crop in the state of South Australia was larger than that of a year earlier, according to official figures. The number marked is estimated at 1,950,000, an increase of 160,000 above 1934. The percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated was 57 compared with 55 in 1934 and 62 in 1933 when the number of lambs marked was 1,955,000. In 1932, 2,135,000 were marked, the percentage being 72 percent of the ewes mated.

The total number of lambs docked in Australia in 1932 reached approximately 29,000,000 from 43,800,000 ewes bred, whereas in the same year the lamb crop in the United States reached 29,613,000, the number of breeding ewes on January 1 being estimated at 36,641,000. The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes mated in 1932 in Australia when the lamb crop was unusually large was approximately 66 compared with 81 in the United States. The number docked per 100 ewes bred in Australia during the 5 years, 1928-1930, 1932 and 1933, was 63 percent of the ewes bred. In the United States the number of lambs saved per 100 ewes has exceeded 80 each year since 1930.

The total number of sheep in Australia on January 1, 1932 was officially estimated at 110,620,000, whereas the number on the same date in the United States was only 53,155,000.

New Zealand.-Although the season in Southland, the southern part of South Island, has been one of the driest on record, the lamb crop was good. In Otago also rainfall has been much below average and there is an acute shortage of feed in many districts. Lambing percentages, however, have been large, with twins very numerous. The number docked up to the present has been about average for early lambs. Rain was badly needed to aid growth of pasture before the advent of the summer months.

At the first New Zealand wool sale of the 1935-36 season held at Auckland November 28, offerings totaled 7,144,000 pounds. Demand was keen for good conditioned wool and clearances are estimated at 90 percent of the quantity offered.

Apparent supplies of wool in New Zealand on December 1, 1935 are estimated at 324,000,000 pounds compared with 305,000,000 a year ago. Although the carry-over into the new season this year was much larger than a year ago, the clip was about 1 percent smaller and disposals so far have been heavy.

Exports of wool from New Zealand during the first 5 months of the new season up to November 30 greatly exceeded the same period a year ago. Shipments for this period amounted to 35,000,000 pounds compared with 21,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1934 and an average for the same period of the preceding 5 years of 32,000,000 pounds.

The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser of New Zealand wool in the first 4 months of the new season, the quantity purchased amounting to 23,400,000 pounds or almost twice as much as for the same period a year ago. In the 4 months, the United Kingdom took 72 percent of the total exports from New Zealand.

Union of South Africa.-The dry conditions in Orange Free State, the Transvaal and the uplands of Natal which continued until late October have now been relieved by rain. In certain parts stock has been in very poor condition and losses have been reported.

The marketing of wool in the South African market for the first 5 months of the new season, as in other Southern Hemisphere countries, has greatly exceeded that of the same period of 1934 owing to improved demand and the fact that the terms of the German barter agreement are already known. Last year marketing was slow in getting started owing to hesitancy to sell before the announcement of the final arrangements made with Germany. This year the same agreement continues in force.

Exports of wool by countries for the first 4 months of the current season, i.e., up to October 31, amounted to 24,000,000 pounds grease and exceeded this part of the preceding season, when exports were unusually small, by 63 percent. They were smaller, however, than in the same months of 1932 or 1933. The United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Belgium all took more than in the same part of the preceding season. (See table.)

Argentina.-Sheep numbers in Argentina on July 1, 1934 are officially estimated at only 39,330,000, a decrease of 11 percent compared with the census of June 1930. An estimate made by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture and forwarded by Agricultural Attaché Nyhus placed sheep numbers in 1935 at only 37,956,000, a further reduction of 3 percent compared with 1934. (See Wool Prospects, November 30, 1935, page 11.) It is possible that this estimate for 1935 was made prior to publication of the official Government estimate for all provinces for 1934, but it is probable also that there was a decrease in numbers between 1934 and 1935. As a result of heavy rains in November 1934 in the Province of Buenos Aires and La Pampa, it is estimated that over 500,000 sheep died and the drought, accompanied by locust damage in 1935 indicate still further losses before July 1935. (See Wool Prospects, November 30, 1935, page 11, 12, 13 for estimates of wool production, stocks, etc.)

Wool production for the 1935-36 season is estimated at 340,000,000 pounds, according to the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston. Actual exports for last season, combined with the Bank's estimate of carry-over from the preceding year and consumption during 1934-35 would place production that season at about 348,000,000 pounds. The current season's clip therefore shows a reduction of 3 percent compared with last season, whereas the reduction in sheep numbers is estimated at 3.5 percent. Weather and feed conditions in Argentina had improved materially by the middle of November 1935 (late spring).

Shearing was delayed in Argentina by unseasonable weather and arrivals at selling centers were far below normal during the first month and a half of the new season. Sales of wool from October 1 to December 4 at approximately 37,000,000 pounds, or about the same as for the same period a year ago, with stocks in Buenos Aires estimated at only 7,000,000 pounds as against 19,000,000 on the same date of 1934.

Exports of wool from Argentina for the first 2 months of the new season, i.e., up to November 30, amounted to 20,430,000 pounds compared with 27,000,000 pounds for the same period of 1934 and an average for this period for the preceding 5 years of 30,000,000 pounds. In October there was a marked decline in exports to Germany and a correspondingly large increase in exports to the United States.

Uruguay.-Apparent supplies on December 1 for disposal during the remainder of the season amounted to only about 105,000,000 pounds compared with 130,000,000 pounds on the same date of 1934 and an average of 117,000,000 pounds on December 1 of the 5 years 1929-1933. Not only is wool production estimated to be about 10 percent smaller, with carry-over also less, but disposals have been larger than a year ago. The continuance of the German barter arrangement and generally improved demand over the same period a year ago has resulted in the increased volume in marketing so far this season.

Wool receipts at Montevideo from October 1 to November 30 amounted to 35,600,000 pounds, compared with 35,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1934. The average quantity received during the same period of the preceding 5 years was 48,000,000 pounds.

Sales of wool up to December 4 amounted to approximately 28,000,000 pounds or over 3 times as much as in the same period of 1934. The average sales for this period of the 5 years 1929-1933 was 23,000,000 pounds.

Exports of wool for the first 2 months of the season up to November 30 amounted to 12,325,000 pounds. Last year in the same period exports amounted to 11,000,000 pounds and the average for the same 2 months of the 5 years 1929 to 1933 was 17,000,000 pounds.

Brazil.-Wool production in Brazil is now officially estimated at 36,400,000 pounds in 1934, an increase of 3 percent above 1933 and an increase of 24 percent above the preceding 5-year average. These figures supersede any other figures published by this Bureau.

The bulk of the wool produced in Brazil comes from the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The total number of sheep in Brazil in 1931 was estimated at 10,702,000 compared with 7,933,000 according to the 1930 census. In 1931 about 68 percent or 7,277,000 sheep were in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

The quantity of wool exported from Brazil in 1934 amounted to 5,706,000 pounds, compared with 5,500,000 pounds in 1933 and 16,230,000 in 1930.

Russia.- There has been an increase of 17.6 percent in sheep and goat numbers in Russia since 1934, according to official estimates appearing in Pravda of December 7, 1935. The total number of sheep and goats, therefore, was approximately 61,200,000 compared with 51,936,000 in 1934 and 50,224,000 in 1933, when the number was unusually small. Sheep numbers are not given separately, but an unofficial estimate based on the assumption that the percentage of sheep to the total is relatively the same as in earlier years places the number at about 56,000,000 compared with 47,000,000 in 1934 and 46,000,000 in 1933.

An estimate of wool production for 1935, based on this estimate of sheep numbers and an average weight per fleece of 3 pounds, places production in 1935 at about 167,000,000 pounds, compared with the unusually small estimate of 135,000,000 pounds for 1934.

Wool: Price per pound in specified markets, by years, 1929 - 1934, and by months, 1935

Year and month	Boston 1/			London 2/			Bradford 3/		Leipzig 4/	
	Territory, st. comb., scoured basis			Average quality clean costs 5/			Warp wool scoured		Domestic scoured	Cape washed
	64s,70s, 80s	56s	46s	70s	56s	46s	64s	50s	A/AA 6/	fine 6-8 months
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average 7/										
1929	98.1	92.3	73.5	72.8	54.7	38.7	71.0	43.6	92.1	8/79.3
1930	76.2	63.4	50.8	48.8	32.3	23.8	47.1	26.0	65.3	50.6
1931	63.1	49.9	37.9	35.6	23.7	15.5	35.5	17.9	41.4	37.5
1932	47.0	40.4	32.0	26.0	20.2	10.0	26.1	12.4	9/31.9	9/29.9
1933	67.0	60.8	49.6	42.7	29.8	14.1	43.8	19.8	47.1	41.8
1934	81.6	74.2	59.6	54.3	37.2	19.9	54.9	26.6	97.7	81.2
1935 -										
Jan.	76.0	66.2	56.0	40.8	28.8	16.3	39.6	22.3	120.3	60.7
Feb.	71.0	61.0	48.5	38.6	28.4	16.8	38.5	221.3	119.3	59.6
Mar.	66.0	56.0	41.0	38.4	24.9	16.1	37.8	119.9	120.8	57.7
Apr.	65.8	54.0	40.6	42.3	26.2	16.4	42.3	21.1	119.8	55.7
May	67.2	56.2	43.4	47.2	28.5	18.5	47.4	22.6	120.6	59.7
June	74.0	62.2	51.5	50.9	29.8	19.5	49.5	22.7	120.3	62.5
July	75.3	62.4	51.5	53.0	30.1	20.5	51.7	24.3	120.7	63.9
Aug.	75.5	62.0	51.5	51.8	29.8	20.5	52.9	24.4		
Sept.	78.8	65.2	54.2	50.3	29.3	19.3	51.4	24.2		
Oct.	80.2	69.4	57.3	49.1	28.6	18.9	52.2	24.6		
Nov.	83.9	73.6	60.5	54.4	32.8	21.0	55.5	24.7		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Foreign prices have been converted at prevailing rates of exchange.

1/ Monthly averages of weekly range quotations from Division of Livestock Meats and Wool.

2/ Averages of quotations for each series of London Wool Sales as reported by the London Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For months when no sales were held, figures are interpolations of nearest actual prices.

3/ Quotations reported about the 25th of the month by the London Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

4/ Quotations for the first of the month reported by the Berlin Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

5/ Top and noil in oil. About 3 percent must be added to bring to scoured basis.

6/ Corresponds to grades 66/70s in the English system.

7/ Yearly averages of monthly quotations compiled as indicated in notes 1 to 4.

8/ 8-months only.

9/ 11 months only.

United States: Imports of wool for consumption, by months, 1934 and 1935

Month	Combing and Clothing		Carpet		Total	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	2,906	2,022	6,609	6,475	9,515	8,497
Feb.	3,434	1,754	9,003	10,118	12,437	11,872
Mar.	4,042	1,531	12,552	12,286	16,594	113,817
Apr.	2,347	1,203	11,182	14,064	13,529	15,267
May	1,144	1,668	6,290	13,951	7,434	15,619
June	1,275	1,448	6,708	14,335	7,983	15,783
July	1,128	2,263	6,461	16,358	7,589	18,621
Aug.	804	1,626	6,223	18,612	7,027	20,238
Sept.	1,003	1,832	6,546	19,866	7,549	21,698
Oct.	1,577	3,924	7,222	19,254	8,799	23,178
Nov.	1,959		2,890		4,849	
Dec.	1,537		3,501		5,038	
Jan. - Oct.	19,660	19,271	78,796	145,319	98,456	164,590
Jan. - Dec.	23,156		85,187		108,343	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Wool: Shipments from Argentina and Uruguay, in October 1935 with comparisons

Countries of destination	Argentina 1/			Uruguay 2/		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	2,524	2,577	1,598	901	139	748
France	586	1,726	1,318	4	52	323
Germany	970	3,845	282	18	4,592	419
Italy	617	313	780	10	71	1,094
Belgium	549	134	333	26	207	327
United States	2,709	562	3,836	---	---	901
Japan	328	---	---	---	---	---
Total	8,283	9,157	8,147	959	5,061	3,812
Others	337	821	652	---	735	264
Grand total	8,620	9,978	8,799	959	5,796	4,076

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from information furnished by office of American Agricultural Attaché .
See text for later data, if any.
1/ Conversions made from kilograms at 2,2046 pounds per kilogram.
2/ Conversions made from bales at 1,014 pounds per bale.

Wool, scoured basis: Consumption by the manufacturing industry, by months, 1934 and 1935 1/

Month	Apparel class 2/		Carpet class 3/		Total	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Jan.	17.4	22.2	6.1	5.9	23.5	28.1
Feb.	16.3	19.3	5.8	6.0	22.1	25.3
Mar.	16.8	4/23.1	6.3	4/8.5	23.1	4/31.6
Apr.	13.4	21.8	5.6	8.3	19.0	30.1
May	12.7	25.4	5.6	8.6	18.3	34.0
June	11.0	4/28.4	6.2	4/10.2	17.2	4/38.6
July	9.2	23.6	4.6	9.1	13.8	32.6
Aug.	9.9	26.6	5.0	9.3	14.9	35.9
Sept. 4/	8.2	29.0	3.8	19.5	12.0	38.5
Oct.	12.8	29.6	4.4	8.1	17.2	37.7
Nov. 4/	17.7		3.8		21.5	
Dec. 4/	22.2		4.9		27.1	
Jan. - Oct. 5/	127.7	248.6	53.4	83.5	181.1	332.2
Jan. - Dec.	167.6		62.1			

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Raw Wool Consumption Reports, Bureau of the Census.

1/ Calendar months through June 1934; thereafter, the first 2 months in each quarter are 4-week periods and the third, or last month, a 5-week period.

2/ Wools generally regarded as more or less suitable for apparel purposes, formerly combing and clothing.

3/ Foreign wool such as Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, etc., particularly suitable for floor coverings; sometimes used for other purposes.

4/ 5-week period, See Note 1.

5/ Revised totals.

United States: Consumption of wool by class and grade, scoured basis, January to September 1935

Class and grade	1935 Jan. - Sept. incl.: Aggregate	1935 Jan. - Sept. incl.: Weekly average	1935 weekly average 1/: July	1935 weekly average 1/: Aug.	1935 weekly average 1/: Sept.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apparel class 2/					
64s, 70s, 80s (fine)	85,244	2,186	2,163	2,519	2,261
58s, 60s, (1/2 blood)	34,389	882	913	963	831
56s, (3/8 blood)	49,495	1,269	1,345	1,555	1,344
48s, 50s, (1/4 blood)	36,094	925	1,043	1,182	994
46s, (Low 1/4 blood)	6,671	171	223	187	168
44s (Common)	888	23	17	35	20
36s, 40s, (Braid)	1,320	34	32	42	28
36s, 40s, 44s (Lincoln)	4.969	127	158	165	153
Total	219,070	5,617	5,894	6,648	5,799
Carpet class 3/					
Duty paid	754	19	19	17	15
Free 5/	74,649	1,914	2,248	2,314	1,880
Total	75,403	1,933	2,267	2,331	1,895

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from raw wool consumption reports issued by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ July and August averages based on 4 weeks, September average on 5 weeks; no adjustment made for holidays.

2/ Wool generally regarded as more or less suitable for apparel purposes.

3/ Foreign wool such as Donskoi, Smyrna, East Indian, Chinese, etc., particularly suitable for floor coverings; sometimes used for other purposes.

4/ Not available on scoured basis.

5/ Carpet class wool, if used for floor coverings, press cloths, knit or felt boots, or heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, may be imported free of duty.

United States: Machinery activity in the woolen and worsted industry, by months, 1/ 1935

Month	Combs	Spindles		Looms		
		Woolen	Worsted	Broad 2/	Narrow 3/	Carpet
	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours	1,000 hours
	Active machine and spindle hours reported					
Jan.	520	338,940	323,889	7,311	483	542
Feb.	462	358,045	316,184	7,939	553	670
Mar. 4/	614	390,345	340,311	9,138	638	964
First quarter	1,596	1,087,330	980,384	24,388	1,674	2,176
Apr.	573	295,026	280,811	6,505	482	868
May	598	313,906	312,944	6,721	486	882
June 4/	733	426,370	390,508	8,585	491	933
Second quarter	1,904	1,035,302	984,263	21,811	1,459	2,683
July	531	357,899	296,534	6,933	390	778
Aug.	572	391,588	295,017	7,551	497	897
Sept. 4/	727	458,339	368,368	8,664	663	980
Third quarter	1,830	1,207,826	959,919	23,148	1,550	2,655
Third quarter 1934	551	742,598	356,283	12,002	1,198	1,537
	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
	Percentage of maximum single shift machine and spindle hours operated, new basis 5/					
Jan.	123.8	109.6	91.7	102.2	34.4	45.7
Feb.	110.8	117.8	88.4	111.4	39.0	56.9
Mar. 4/	118.1	103.6	75.7	103.1	36.0	65.2
Apr.	137.4	97.5	78.4	91.4	33.7	73.6
May	143.9	106.2	88.2	95.2	34.7	74.1
June 4/	142.3	114.3	89.7	97.3	31.0	62.9
July	127.7	120.7	83.4	97.9	30.5	66.2
Aug.	137.8	132.5	83.1	107.5	38.5	76.1
Sept. 4/	139.9	124.3	83.3	98.7	41.1	65.9
Sept. 1934 4/	35.8	58.1	25.8	35.6	22.6	38.1

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Wool Machinery Activity Reports issued by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ The first 2 months in each quarter are 4-week periods and the third or final months are 5-week periods.

2/ Woolen and worsted looms wider than 50" reed space.

3/ Woolen and worsted looms with 50" reed space or less.

4/ Five week period, see 1/.

5/ Total machines times hours which they could have been operated on a single shift of 40 hours per week.

Wool tops: Stocks held by continental European commission combing establishments at the end of October 1930-1934 and by months, 1935

End of month	Merino					Crossbred				
	France	Germany	Belgium	Italy	Total	France	Germany	Belgium	Italy	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oct.										
1930	12,886	5,137	2,837	1,345	22,205	12,650	5,895	3,272	2,059	23,876
1931	11,993	7,315	2,606	635	22,549	11,151	7,381	2,363	1,065	21,960
1932	14,169	8,554	4,409	1,193	28,325	11,358	10,968	1,620	2,359	26,305
1933	12,996	7,615	6,556	840	28,007	22,359	14,866	2,216	2,608	42,049
1934	11,929	4,810	4,255	2,414	23,408	19,594	7,928	2,637	3,684	33,843
1935-										
Jan.	12,335	4,134	4,733	2,033	23,235	17,679	8,406	2,687	2,531	31,303
Feb.	13,583	4,041	5,223	1,396	24,243	16,876	8,876	2,447	2,851	31,050
Mar.	12,740	4,074	5,545	1,631	23,990	15,223	9,081	2,610	2,313	29,227
Apr.	13,852	3,851	5,529	1,612	24,844	15,079	8,530	2,434	1,989	28,032
May	13,389	3,505	4,885	1,206	22,985	14,859	7,685	2,284	1,684	26,512
June	13,865	3,492	4,775	855	22,987	16,382	7,458	2,491	1,587	27,918
July	13,796	3,157	4,945	875	22,774	17,950	7,747	2,593	1,618	29,908
Aug.	13,788	3,018	5,174	917	22,897	18,814	8,181	2,976	1,545	31,516
Sept.	12,829	2,853	4,912	820	21,414	18,464	7,432	3,296	1,376	30,568
Oct.	10,009	2,224	4,733	721	17,687	17,873	6,235	3,245	1,195	28,548

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from reports from the Berlin office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wool: Summary table of production in specified countries in 1935 with comparisons

Countries	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935 prel.
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Australia	1,007.5	1,062.6	995.9	1/1,031.0	2/ 948.0
New Zealand	282.8	288.4	300.5	275.9	3/ 272.0
Argentina 4/	364.0	340.0	340.0	348.0	340.0
Uruguay	5/ 106.0	5/ 110.2	5/ 104.7	6/ 119.0	6/ 107.0
Union of South Africa 7/					
Shorn	305.0	319.4	275.2	210.0	232.0
Pulled	20.1	24.5	21.8	18.9	
Total above 5 countries	2,065.3	2,120.6	2,016.3	1,983.9	1,899.0
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
United States					
Shorn	372.2	345.4	364.7	357.7	343.9
Pulled 8/	66.1	67.1	64.2	60.5	9/ 67.0
Total	438.3	412.5	428.9	418.2	10/ 410.9
Canada	20.4	20.5	19.3	19.5	11/ 19.4
Europe(14 countries)12/	349.6	352.3	353.0	347.3	346.5
Africa and Asia(3 countries) 13/	61.5	64.1	67.9	69.2	75.4
Total 19 N.H.countries	869.8	849.4	869.1	854.2	852.2
Grand total,24 No.and So.Hemisphere coun.	2,935.1	2,970.0	2,885.4	2,838.1	2,751.2
World total,excl.Russia and China 14/	3,391.0	3,431.0	3,360.0	3,314.0	15/3,215.0
Russia	16/ 212.0	16/ 142.0	17/ 140.9	17/ 134.6	18/ 167.0
China 19/	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0
World total including Russia and China	3,681.0	3,651.0	3,579.0	3,527.0	15/3,460.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. This table includes wool shorn during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and that shorn during the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the given calendar year in the Southern Hemisphere, the bulk being shorn during the last 6 months of the given calendar year. Pulled wool is included in the total for most important countries at its grease equivalent. Figures in parentheses are interpolated.

1/ Estimate based on increases shown in receipts into store and other available data.

2/ Estimate of National Councils of Australian Wool Growers and Brokers in a combined meeting early in June. 3/ Preliminary official estimate.

4/ Estimates of the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston based on exports, carry-over, and domestic consumption, except that production for 1931 and 1932 has been revised upward provisionally to take care of excess exports and the 1934-35 figures have been revised using actual exports for the season combined with the Bank's estimate of stocks, consumption, etc. 5/ Estimates supplied by former Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, C. L. Luedtke. 6/ Provisional estimates supplied by Agricultural Attache' Paul O. Nyhus. 7/ Revised estimates furnished by Union

Continued-

Wool: Summary table of production in specified countries in 1935 with comparisons - Cont'd

NOTES CONTINUED

of South Africa - Division of Economics and Markets. Includes production in Basutoland, Southern Rhodesia and Southwest Africa.

8/ Published as reported by pulleries and is mostly washed. The United States Bureau of the Census considers 1 pound of pulled wool the equivalent of 1-1/3 pounds of grease.

9/ Unofficial estimate based on increase in sheep and lamb slaughter.

10/ Includes unofficial estimate of pulled wool.

11/ Unofficial estimate obtained by multiplying the number of sheep and lambs on hand on June 1, 1935, by the average weight per fleece in 1933 and 1934. 12/ England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Norway, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania, Lithuania, and Poland.

13/ Algeria, Turkey, and Iraq. 14/ Totals subject to revision.

15/ Estimate based on production in 24 countries producing 86 percent of world total, excluding Russia and China, in 1934.

16/ Estimate based on sheep numbers and average yield as derived from official estimates for recent years. The USSR program called for 353,000,000 pounds in 1931 according to the Economic Handbook of the Soviet Union, but this estimate appears much too large considering the decrease in sheep numbers.

17/ Published in Plan Nos. 2-3, 1935, page 98 (in Russian).

18/ Preliminary unofficial estimate based on indicated increase in sheep and goat numbers as reported in Pravda December 7, 1935. As sheep numbers are not given separately they are assumed to bear the same relation to the total as in earlier years.

19/ Unofficial estimate based on sheep numbers in 1932. Owing to poor marketing conditions in recent years exports of sheep's wool not a reliable index of production.

New Zealand: Shipments of wool by countries, July 1-October 31, 1935, with comparisons

Country of destination	July 1-Oct. 31	
	1934	1935
	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	12.1	23.4
United Kingdom, option Continent	1.4	0.7
Australia 1/	0.8	1.5
Belgium	2/	0.8
France	0.1	0.5
Japan	0.3	0.4
Total	14.7	27.3
Other	0.9	5.1
Grand total	15.6	32.4

Compiled from exports as given in bales in Wool Intelligence Notes, Great Britain, November 1935. In converting to pounds have used Dalgety's weight per bale for 1934-35, and average for 5 seasons 1930-31 to 1934-35 for 1935-36.

1/ Mainly for trans-shipment to Japan.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Movement in primary markets, season 1935-36 up to October 31, with comparisons for earlier years

Country	Item and period	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Receipts at selling centers	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Australia	July 1 to Oct. 31 1/	556.0	577.6	520.8	521.0	525.7
New Zealand	July 1 to Oct. 31 2/	1.0	2.8 3/	9.0 3/	2.2 3/	9.0
Argentina	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31 C.P.M. 4/	5.4	14.5	13.2	1.4	---
Uruguay	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	11.0	---	8.9	9.2	3.9
Union of South Africa	July 1 to Oct. 31 by rail	56.5	85.1	73.0	38.0	67.9
	Disposals at selling centers					
Australia	July 1 to Oct. 31 1/	196.1	206.1	244.2	146.7	220.1
New Zealand	July 1 to Oct. 31	0.9 3/	2.4 3/	8.7 3/	2.1 3/	8.1
Argentina	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31 C.P.M. 4/	5.6	8.7	8.8	2.7	---
Uruguay	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	15.2	5.1	---	---	---
Union of South Africa	July 1 to Oct. 31 5/	6.0	38.0	37.0	14.0	39.0
	Exports					
Australia	July 1 to Oct. 31 6/	208.2	242.1	250.3	165.6	196.5
New Zealand	July 1 to Oct. 31 6/	17.8	27.3	29.6	16.2	29.3
Argentina	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	12.0	15.5	8.6	10.0	8.8
Uruguay	Oct. 1 to Oct. 31	1.9	2.9	1.0	5.8	4.1
Union of South Africa	July 1 to Oct. 31	15.0	53.6	38.1	16.0	26.1
	Stocks at selling centers	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Australia	Oct. 31 1/	359.9	371.5	276.6	374.3	7/305.7
New Zealand	June 30	88.1	107.1	74.0	44.7	81.1
Argentina	Sept. 30	13.6	67.0	15.9	41.9	13.2
Uruguay	Oct. 31	9.0	8.0 8/		6.1	1.0
Union of South Africa	Unsold Oct. 31	53.1	22.6	12.7	39.2	17.9

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from cabled reports from Agricultural Representatives abroad and reliable commercial sources. Later data, if any, may be found in the text. Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. The statistics in this table have not been converted to a grease equivalent unless otherwise stated owing to the fact that details are not available. Figures in parentheses interpolated.

1/ Wool of season designated only. 2/ Offerings at selling centers. 3/ Converted from data published in bales in Wool Intelligence Notes - Imperial Economic Committee. Converted to pounds by using Dalgety and Company estimates of average weight per bale. 4/ Central Produce Market near Buenos Aires where between one fourth and one third of Argentine clip is marketed. Adjusted to monthly basis for season beginning October 1 from weekly reports for season beginning July 1. 5/ Sales at public auctions only. Much of the wool is disposed of by private sale after auction closes. 6/ Estimates of Dalgety and Company. 7/ In addition there were 21,362,000 pounds of 1934-35 wool still on hand at this date compared with about 19,118,000 pounds of old clip wool still on hand on October 31, 1934. 8/ Probably very small.

Australia: Shipments of wool by countries, July 1 - October 31, 1935 with comparisons

Country of destination	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United Kingdom	67.5	75.2	70.5	73.0
Japan	42.3	52.9	31.4	48.5
France	37.3	18.8	12.6	19.4
Germany and Austria	35.1	41.4	5.2	9.1
Belgium and Holland	21.3	37.5	31.2	33.3
Italy	13.0	14.3	9.6	2.0
United States and Canada	0.5	3.2	1.0	2.4
Total	217.0	243.3	161.5	187.7
Other	3.8	5.1	3.2	8.7
Grand total	220.8	248.4	164.7	196.4

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports of H. Dawson and Co., Ltd., forwarded from office of American Agricultural Attaché at London. Converted to pounds by using average weight of grease and scoured bale as reported by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia for period given. See text for later data, if any.

Union of South Africa: Exports by countries, July 1 - October 31, 1935 with comparisons

Country of destination	July 1 - October 31							
	Grease				Scoured			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
France	19.5	9.5	4.3	7.9	0.1	0.1	1/	0.1
United Kingdom	6.1	9.5	4.1	9.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
Germany	13.8	9.5	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Belgium	4.5	3.2	1.7	2.3	0.2	1/	1/	0.4
Italy	4.1	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1/
Japan	0.3	1.0	2/	2/	1/	1/	2/	2/
United States	2/	0.4	2/	2/	2/	0.2	2/	2/
Total	48.3	34.8	11.7	21.9	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.9
Other	3.4	1.4	3.2	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
Grand total	51.7	36.2	14.9	24.2	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.9

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Division of Economics and Markets, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa. See text for later data, if any.

1/ 50,000 pounds or less.

2/ Not shown separately.

Argentina: Sheep numbers in July 1930, 1934 and 1935

Regions and Provinces	Census of July 1, 1930		Estimate of July 1, 1934		Estimate of July 1935 1/	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Central Region						
Buenos Aires	14,087		12,719		12,678	
La Pampa Territory	2,253		2,580		2,028	
Santa Fe	533		415		320	
Cordoba	1,110		1,098		1,000	
Entre Rios	3,396		2,229		1,870	
Total	21,379	48.1	19,041	48.4	17,896	47.1
Northern and Western regions excluding Corrientes	3,715	8.4	2,084	5.3	2/ 3,400	9.0
Corrientes	3,299	7.4	2,388	6.1	2,300	6.1
Southern Region						
Neuquen Territory	914		1,129		823	
Rio Negro Territory	2,316		2,203		2,084	
Chubut	5,004		4,082		4,504	
Santa Cruz Territory	6,880		7,643		6,190	
Tierra del Fuego	843		760		759	
Total	15,957	35.9	15,817	40.2	14,360	37.8
Others	63	0.2	---	---	---	---
Grand total	3/ 44,413	100.0	39,330	100.0	37,956	100.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Anuario Agropecuario 1935 and report from Agricultural Attaché Paul O. Nyhus.

1/ Month of estimate not given but assumed to be June 30 or July 1. This estimate was published by the Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture and forwarded from the office of the United States Attaché at Buenos Aires.

2/ This was designated as "Others", the bulk of which is probably in the provinces of the northern and western regions, exclusive of Corrientes.

3/ Small number in Los Andes and the Federal Capitol amounting to 5,990 in 1930.